

## THE NEWS IN LONDON.

## EVIDENCE OF COLLUSION BETWEEN MR. CLEVELAND AND LORD SALISBURY.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT DID NOTHING IN THE SACKVILLE CASE UNTIL ASSURED THAT ENGLAND WOULD NOT RESENT HIS ACTION—INCIDENTS IN BRITISH POLITICS—LITERARY AND EDUCATIONAL TOPICS—CARDINAL NEWMAN.

(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)  
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London, Nov. 3.—The collusion between Mr. Cleveland and Lord Salisbury in the settlement of the Sackville business is confirmed by all the evidence thus far accessible. It is certain that diplomatic opinion is very different from the opinion of the English press, which storms away in real or assumed ignorance of the diplomatic precedents and principles governing this case. Nor do I think feeling in private is much roused. The London papers reflect not much more than their own image and superstition. The strongest thing I have heard said is that the American Government acted too hastily and with needless rudeness to Lord Sackville; but the English do not appear to consider themselves insulted, or even affronted. They read their own papers with amusement and some amusement.

What occurred is here believed to be this: Mr. Phelps received instructions from Washington to lay the facts before Lord Salisbury and request or suggest Lord Sackville's recall. As Mr. Phelps happened to be staying at Hatfield from Saturday to Monday, the whole matter was no doubt freely talked over between them. It is even conceivable that the American Minister laid before his host the electrifying necessities which impelled Mr. Cleveland to act. If Lord Salisbury replied that he only knew the President of the United States, and not a candidate for the Presidency, the answer would be a natural one: he must deal with the difficulty that had arisen purely as a diplomatic difficulty. His proposal is thought to have been that Lord Sackville should come to England on leave of absence. He admitted that something must be done; that Lord Sackville's error must be atoned for.

It was, I think, at one moment agreed that the matter should be settled on this basis. But when Mr. Phelps received further instructions from Washington, Lord Salisbury said in substance: "Very good. If you like to send Lord Sackville home, do so. We shall not complain. We think it needless, but there will be no rupture. There will be angry articles in the press, but those you must put up with." This account is believed here to be correct, not in words of course, but in substance, by those who have means of information. If correct, it is obvious Mr. Cleveland did nothing till he was assured England would not resent his action. Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland, indeed, in the presence of all this outside turmoil, appear to be gazing at each other like two Roman augurs. They keep on a grave face for the public, which gives place when they are unobserved to a gentle grin. Mr. Cleveland has Lord Salisbury's best wishes as a candidate. They understand each other. "We have our Irish troubles," says Lord Salisbury; "you have yours. If you can get your Irish vote, don't mind us." And a wink is duly exchanged across the Atlantic.

"The Standard's" suggestion to retaliate for the dismissal of Lord Sackville by dismissing Mr. Phelps is received with ridicule by such papers as think it worth noticing. That does not prevent one Tory friend from returning to the subject. Now, as often before, this powerful but capricious journal chooses to put itself in opposition to its own leader and party. Its article of Friday has the air of having been written by an outsider and very ill written. Somebody wants to be disagreeable to the United States, and Mr. Madford allows him the use of "The Standard" for that amiable object. The whole column bristles with offensive phrases, meant to be offensive. This amateur, whoever he is, is not a Foreign Office clerk, for the youngest Foreign Office clerk would not call Lord Sackville an Ambassador. It is retaliation a Foreign Office view. Still less is it Lord Salisbury's. "The Standard" clearly believes Lord Salisbury and Mr. Cleveland are acting together and desires to break up this curious alliance. It cannot forget that its ironical article was read in the House of Representatives at Washington, an honor entirely undeserved; but is probably unaware that the House is not now sitting.

Whoever is at the bottom of this present demonstration is doing his best to make trouble. His attack is on America and Americans. The United States as a nation permits itself, he says, to assume an insolent attitude to Great Britain, which tamely submits. Lord Salisbury, his mentor and monitor warns him, will either have to devise some means of giving expression to the displeasure of this country, or will fall below what is expected of him. But nobody else expects or desires Lord Salisbury to do anything.

The Gladstonian organ finds fault with him for not having recalled Lord Sackville at once, is quite unable to believe Mr. Cleveland means to offend England, and scents the notion of sending Mr. Phelps home. Its new defence of the President is just what Mr. Cleveland's American friends offer. "Every one," declares "The Daily News," "might have said, for none could have denied, that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency had silently accepted the support of Her Majesty's representative at Washington, and had allowed it to be tacitly inferred that his famous message of retaliation to Canada was not sincere." Why anybody explain, on American grounds, why all this anxious argumentation for Mr. Cleveland appears day by day in a leading British journal? "We very much regret," continues "The Daily News," "the stupid attacks which have been made upon Mr. Cleveland." Yet I hear that some of Mr. Cleveland's supporters in America still pretend he is not the English candidate.

The incident is treated lucidly enough by "The Saturday Review." As soon as the Republicans began to make use of the Minister's letter, the Democratic Irish vote began to look doubtful. Hereupon, as a Presidential election was coming off next week, it became necessary to do something energetic. Mr. Cleveland showed he knew very well of Lord Sackville's unwisdom was to what course the United States ought to take. But a small knot of voters insist that he shall not, stamp, and behave after the fashion of My Lord Peter's bulls, and he has to do it. "The Spectator" takes a similar view. It thinks the incident painful, as revealing the subservience of American politicians to the Irish vote, but it belongs to municipal, not international, history.

The Parnell Commission has sat but three days this week. Most of the evidence taken was routine evidence, reports of speeches, and the like, but Captain O'Shea's testimony was regarded on both sides as important. Perhaps it will be more important politically than it yet appears to be. What he said about the Kilmainham treaty will have to be met. The Gladstonians always declared there was no Kilmainham treaty. Yet here is Captain O'Shea testifying to the negotiations in detail, and the liberation of Mr. Parnell as the result of them. More than that. He swore that he destroyed the memoranda of these transactions at the request of Sir William Harcourt and Mr. Gladstone. Sir William publishes a letter to-day, saying many of Captain O'Shea's statements

are pure fiction, but does not deny this particular allegation.

Mr. Goschen's campaign in Scotland, like Lord Hartington's, shows the Unionists think it necessary to make great efforts to retain their hold on that Kingdom. Mr. Gladstone sent a letter to Dalkeith to reassure the faithful Lord Rosebery has been speaking there to his Scottish neighbors, both on Imperial Federation and Irish Home Rule. He lends, whether he means to or not, some encouragement to an idea that is slowly making its way—all ideas make way slowly in England—that these two policies are rather closely connected. The Tories have already begun to ask whether the existing Constitution of this Empire is to be broken up, and whether the Empire is to mean hereafter nothing but a federation of more or less independent states and colonies. "When there is a national demand for Scottish Home Rule," said Lord Rosebery on Thursday at Dalkeith, "you will find me no laggard"; and he predicted that the demand would soon come. Whether this prediction and this prospect will help forward Irish Home Rule is open to considerable doubt.

Mr. Balfour again spoke last night at length with his usual energy, and his usual gift of angering his opponents.

The municipal elections of Thursday are considered to show no marked gain, on the whole, for either party. The most interesting contest of all was in Birmingham, where sixteen wards elected Councillors. Nine of these were contested, the Unionists being left in undisputed possession of the other seven. They held, also, their other four seats which were attacked, and themselves attacked and carried two out of four Gladstonian seats, and carried the ninth also, formerly independent. The result is, the Unionists have fourteen out of sixteen. This being the state of things, Mr. Gladstone's visit comes none too soon if he hopes to convert Birmingham to his own faith.

This morning's news from Mr. Stanley is thought good, as far as it goes. That he was alive and well a year ago is something. But the most encouraging fact is that this news should have been a year in getting to the coast. In these circumstances no news continues to be good news.

The coal strike took an unexpected turn at the beginning of the week. Nearly all the large collieries, except in Yorkshire, conceded the miners' demands, and the strike is practically over.

Mr. Haggard's new story, "Mr. Meeson's Will," is but another of those productions remarkable for mechanical ingenuity which he turns out with ever-increasing rapidity. His publishers can find no better eulogist of it than "The Court Journal," nor has Mr. Andrew Lang converted anybody but himself to the theory that those tales have anything to do with literature. The critic of Mr. Haggard in "The Fortnightly Review," to whom Mr. Lang replied, now rejoins with an article entitled "Mr. Haggard and His Henchman."

The sensation of the month in periodical literature is the protest published in "The Nineteenth Century" against the present system of examinations. The signatures to this include a very large number of notable persons in many walks of life. Specialists figure largely; teachers, professors, and even examiners. Their objections reach not only the universities, but the Civil Service itself. The whole existing system of appointments is attacked on very clearly and strongly argued grounds. They may be summed up in the statement that an examination is nothing but a duel between examiners and examinees. Cram has superseded study. The tests applied are worthless for ascertaining what real knowledge the student possesses, and still more worthless as tests of his real fitness for office. The weak point of this elaborate protest is its failure to suggest any feasible alternative. "The Nineteenth Century" performs a much more doubtful service in allowing Mr. Shaw-Lefevre to advocate his scheme for a kind of annex to Westminster Abbey. This he proposes to create a permanent rival to Madame Tussaud in marble, instead of wax, and to christen it Victoria Chapel. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre's architectural views are appalling. To trust the Abbey to him and his friends would be an act of vandalism. Westminster Abbey only wants to be let alone.

The report of an accident to Cardinal Newman is contradicted this morning by his doctors, who say his illness is simply feebleness arising from advanced age. He is so much better that, though eighty-seven years old, his recovery is expected. Telegrams of inquiry pour in from all quarters, and anxiety is great among all classes, who recognize in Cardinal Newman one of the most venerable and illustrious figures of the time. G. W. S.

## THE CZAR AND CZARINA WERE INJURED.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 3.—The "Official Messenger" states that the Czar's foot and the Czarina's hand were injured in the accident to the Imperial train on Monday last. Despite their injuries the Czar and Czarina devoted themselves to attending to the other persons on the train who were more severely injured. Almost every member of the Imperial suite, including the Grand Duke, were seriously injured. One of the injured persons has since died. The Czar, after the accident, picked up a portion of a rotten splinter and handed it to a gentleman, with orders to preserve it for production at the official inquiry which will be held to ascertain the cause of the disaster and to fix the responsibility.

## CUSTOMS VIGILANCE IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—The customs officer at a New-Brunswick outpost collected duty recently on a coffin containing a body being brought into Canada from Boston for burial. An application has been made to the Department asking that the duty collected be refunded.

## THE OXONOXIOUS MONGOLIAN.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 3.—Before taking action with regard to the removal of the Chinese Interpreter from Victoria, the Department will see what effect the United States Exclusion bill will have on Chinese immigration into Canada. It appears from recent returns to the Department that a large majority of the Chinese entering Canada, of late, have landed at Vancouver. The necessity of keeping interpreters at other ports depends on the trade of the future, but no doubt, owing to the large Chinese trade done at Victoria, an interpreter of some kind will have to be kept at that place.

## THE CORNWALL CANAL BROKEN.

Cornwall, Ont., Nov. 3.—A crack was discovered in the canal bank where the old break occurred. The opinion was that water would be let in on Sunday and that boats would be able to run on Monday, but the chances now are that boats will not get through this fall. It is thought that when water is let in the canal the pressure will be so great that the bank will give way again.

## TO PROSECUTE A FRENCH DEPUTY.

Paris, Nov. 3.—It has been decided to prosecute M. Numa Gilly, a Radical member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Department of Gard, for his utterances in a recent speech at Calais libelling the Budget Committee. M. Numa Gilly's speech consisted in charging malfeasance and corruption against the committee, a majority of whose members are Opportunists. He declared in his speech that there were twenty witnesses in the committee, and that he had proof of corruption against certain of its members.

## PITCHER'S CONFISCATED FUNDS.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—High Constable Bissonnette is wondering whether the Union Bank of Providence, R. I., will be for \$1,000 in American gold eagles, which were found in Pitcher's possession, and upon which Pitcher was convicted. The money is still in the High Constable's hands.

## LOOKING FOR AXWORTHY, THE DEFAULTER.

Montreal, Nov. 3.—Mayor Babcock, of Cleveland, Ohio, is on a visit to the city and will remain here for two or three days. He is in quest of Axworthy, the absconding treasurer of that city.

## EMPEROR WILLIAM AND THE VATICAN.

Berlin, Nov. 3.—The report is confirmed that Herr

von Schloesser, the Prussian Minister at the Vatican, has been recalled.

## EIGHTY COAL MINERS KILLED.

## DISASTROUS EXPLOSION IN A COAL PIT IN FRANCE—TWENTY-TWO BODIES RECOVERED.

Paris, Nov. 3.—A terrible explosion occurred to-day in the Campagne coal pit in the Department of Aveyron. Eighty miners were killed. Twenty-two bodies have been recovered.

## THE CROSSING DISPUTE IN THE COURTS.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 3.—"The Journal's" Winnipeg dispatch says: "The Manitoba crossing case came before the Railway Committee of the House of Commons at Ottawa yesterday. Mr. Clarke, collector for the Canadian Pacific, submitted the case for prepared for submission to the Supreme Court. A decision is expected next week. Hostile forces are still gathered at the crossing, and everything indicates an intention to force a crossing if possible. Meantime anticipating a hostile decision in the Supreme Court, the Government has given notice of its intention to apply to the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa, which convenes in January, for permission to cross the Canadian Pacific tracks."

## DROWNING OF TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

Galt, Ont., Nov. 3.—Three children of Dr. S. P. B. Reid were playing on the banks of the Grand River to-day when one of them fell into the water. The others, in trying to rescue their companion, also fell in, and, before assistance could reach them, two of them, girls, were drowned. The other, a little boy, was rescued.

## FRENCHMEN KILLED BY CHINESE PIRATES.

Paris, Nov. 3.—Advices from Saigon say that pirates attacked a post consisting of forty men of the Foreign Legion and seven pagodes in Tonquin, and killed all but one man.

## MR. PHELPS TO SPEAK IN GLASGOW.

London, Nov. 3.—Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, will deliver an address before the Glasgow Juridical Society on November 15. The municipal authorities of Glasgow will afterward give a banquet in honor of Mr. Phelps.

## OPPOSED TO A ROYALTY CELEBRATION.

Copenhagen, Nov. 3.—The Opposition party in the Folketing are using every effort to defeat the Government's plan for the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of King Christian's accession to the throne on November 15.

## LURED TO MEXICO BY FALSE PROMISES.

## THE STORY OF AN ITALIAN WHO REACHED SAN FRANCISCO FROM MEXICAN.

San Francisco, Nov. 3 (Special).—Among the passengers on the steamer which arrived to-day from Mazatlan, was Carlo Mirucci, a naturalized American citizen, whose appearance and apparel indicated that he had recently undergone severe hardships. He had stated a number of times that he was hired in New-York with fifty-five other Italian laborers who were wanted by one Wells, of No. 15 Wall-st., to go to Mexico and work on a railroad. The others were to be paid \$150 a day while he, as foreman, was to get \$250 a day. Before starting each man was paid \$5. They went by way of the Isthmus to Culiacan from which place they were sent on mules 300 miles to Triquillo where they found that after forty-nine days of exhausting travel they could have to go to work in silver mines, the railroad was a myth. After a few days of underground labor eight of them escaped but were recaptured, imprisoned and subsequently released by order of President Diaz. Mirucci with twenty-four others then escaped, after walking several hundred miles, to Mazatlan. Mirucci has arrived at San Francisco, and is now being held by the police. The fate of his companions is a mystery to him. None of them received any money while in the mines, being paid in checks good only in trade at the company's store.

## THE FAILURE OF W. D. FORBES.

## DUE TO SHRINKAGE IN ATECHISON AND OTHER STOCKS—LIABILITIES, \$200,000.

Boston, Nov. 3 (Special).—The liabilities of W. D. Forbes, president of the National Bank of Redemption, whose failure was announced yesterday, are now placed at about \$200,000. The liabilities are chiefly payable to William F. Hopper, with Mr. Forbes's endorsement. This paper is held by banks and individuals, all in this vicinity, and is so scattered that no one bank or individual holds more than \$15,000. The bulk of the stock was originally paid for by the shareholders, and notes were used for procuring the necessary margin to make good the large shrinkage which has taken place. There have been other losses, incurred in the shrinkage of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, C. I. Smith, Denver, and Western Pacific, and other losses. Mr. Forbes also owns an undivided half in a lot of 80,000 square feet, which is valued at \$52,000 on this is a mortgage for \$10,000.

Mr. Forbes's losses have covered a series of years. It is probable that \$100,000 was lost at Atechison, his holding having been in the neighborhood of 3,000 shares. The stock was originally paid for by the shareholders, and notes were used for procuring the necessary margin to make good the large shrinkage which has taken place. There have been other losses, incurred in the shrinkage of the Pueblo Smelting and Refining Company, C. I. Smith, Denver, and Western Pacific, and other losses. Mr. Forbes also owns an undivided half in a lot of 80,000 square feet, which is valued at \$52,000 on this is a mortgage for \$10,000.

## THE PHILADELPHIA COAL MARKET DULL.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3 (Special).—Coal merchants here say that the anthracite trade has fallen into a state of dullness, which shows conclusively that the bulk of the year's business has been done. The New-England demand has been almost entirely supplied, and the companies and operators who own large depots along the coast are filling them up for the winter. Vessel freights have gone up to such a point that shipments can no longer be made from this port with profit, and as the rate from New-York is much lower, the slight New-England demand that remains to be supplied will be attended to in that city.

## BOBBED AND KILLED HIS SLEEPING FRIEND.

Chicago, Nov. 3.—A dispatch from Denver, Colo., says: "About a week ago George Wetherill induced Charles McKane, of Pueblo, to start with him for the mountains to visit his mining camp. Nothing more was heard of McKane until yesterday, when his shockingly mutilated body was found in Beaver Creek. Wetherill had murdered his victim while he slept; then abstracted \$238 from McKane's pocket, stole his horse and drove to Denver. Wetherill could not satisfactorily account for the team, and the police arrested him on suspicion of being a horse-thief; but when a blood-stained horse was found in his wagon it appeared certain that he had committed murder. When the news of McKane's death was received the suspicion was verified. Wetherill was sent to the penitentiary on a life term. Sentence eighteen years ago, for the murder of a sheep herder, but under the law passed two years ago making twenty-five years the maximum imprisonment, Wetherill, with his commutation for good behavior, secured a release."

## THE SCOURGE IN FLORIDA.

Washington, Nov. 3.—Dr. Martin reports to the Surgeon-General, Marine Hospital Service, from Gainesville, Fla., that there were four new cases of yellow fever there yesterday, three of which were colored and one white.

From Enterprise, Fla., Dr. Hartigan reports two new cases, and the others doing well, with the disease apparently under control.

A report comes from Ellix, Miss., that Dr. Carter, that the bark Blagado left there yesterday for Pensacola without a bill of health. The Pensacola authorities have been informed.

Dr. Porter, at Jacksonville, has suggested that a detective be appointed to keep track of trains at night, with a view to stopping the spread of the disease.

## CLASS NO. TEN OF GRAMMER SCHOOL NO. EIGHTY-THREE.

Class No. ten of Grammar School No. eighty-three sent \$125 to the Tribune for the Florida Live-Over Fund, and "E. L. L." sent \$250. A report from the Executive Committee of the Jacksonville Auxiliary Association has been received. The Mayor Hewitt. It shows the receipt of \$212,376.11; expenses, \$210,654.48; balance, \$1,721.63. Other resources at hand will amount available to \$130,308.72. The estimated expenses to be paid for \$130,308.72. The estimated expenses to be paid for \$130,308.72. The estimated expenses to be paid for \$130,308.72.

## FIREMEN INJURED IN A STREET COLLISION.

Detroit, Nov. 3.—A dispatch to "The Evening Journal," from East Saginaw, Mich., says: "Early this morning a fearful accident occurred at Saginaw City. A large empty wagon was left standing in the middle of the street last night, and when Horse Cart No. 1, with six firemen, dashed along in response to an alarm, a collision took place, throwing the firemen and the wagon into the air. The wagon fell on top of them, crushing them all in a terrible manner. Henry Jordan, age thirty, was fatally injured."

## INDIANA IS ALL RIGHT.

## BUT DEMOCRATS WILL BEAR WATCHING.

THREATENING LETTERS FROM "WHITE CAP" RUFIANS—FORGED LETTERS AND DUPLICATED BALLOT-BOXES—THE REPUBLICAN POLL INDICATES A HAND-SOME MAJORITY.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Indianapolis, Nov. 3.—Political excitement in Indiana is running high on both sides. This has been a day of rushing activity and uneasy expectancy. The campaign managers have been in secret conference since early this morning. The outside workers have been hurrying about on their last rounds and the groups of intensely interested men have gathered on the street wherever a political question has been raised. Business of all kinds has been neglected. Everybody is talking about the outlook and everybody in Indiana has views. In comparison with the prevailing feeling in Indiana, the people of other States know nothing of such excitement. It is a passion. If General Harrison should be elected, there is no guessing what his admirers may do. So strong is the confidence in his success that already Republicans are making plans for celebrating his victory. If he is not elected, Hoosier Republicans will lose all faith in human wisdom and the eternal fitness of things, to say nothing of a great deal of wasted energy. It is well-nigh impossible for them to become more confident than they have been in the last week, but the developments in the closing days of the campaign are all reassuring. New converts are still being reported. The list for to-day is rather long and includes several Democrats of influence, but the most prominent of the number is Judge Violette, of Vincennes, one of the ablest lawyers in Indiana, who was at one time president of the State Senate. Altogether, near as it has been possible to ascertain, there are between 12,000 and 15,000 men in the State, heretofore Democrats, who have declared that it is their intention to vote for Harrison. It is believed that there are hundreds, if not thousands more, who will vote for him, but do not care to speak of their intentions.

The revision and verification of the final poll of the State was completed this morning. Colonel John C. New says it is the most perfect poll ever taken in Indiana, and his experience extends back over many years.

"I feel that it is reliable," Chairman Huston said to-day, "and it is certainly very encouraging. We are sure to carry Indiana."

If the poll is liable, as Mr. Huston believes it to be, the publicity will be not far from 15,000. There will be great disappointment if it goes below 10,000. The many fraudulent schemes of the Democrats furnish most convincing evidence of their desperation. They have been many new discoveries to-day and it seems that there is no species of fraud or corruption that is not being attempted. Spurious tickets have been issued and have been found in circulation in different parts of the State. One kind is headed "Republican ticket" and bears the names of Harrison and Morton, with a full list of Democratic electors. Another kind reveals a deal between the leading representatives of the Union Labor party and the Democrats, as the Cleveland electors have been placed above the Labor candidates for State office, occupying the first tickets. A large number of circulars have been sent out by Secretary Sharpe, of the Labor party, savagely attacking General Harrison.

In Southern Indiana intimidation is resorted to. Many Republicans have received threatening letters, and the "White Caps" have taken a hand in the contest in the interest of the Democratic party. In some counties voters have been notified by anonymous letters that if they do not vote for Harrison they will be whipped. In Northern Indiana the same methods are resorted to in some of the backwoods communities. Winfield S. Venham, a resident of what is known as the Shadle settlement, north of Montpelier, found the following letter under his door:

This is to certify that unless you vote for Grover Cleveland you shall die within a week.

By order of the Committee of One Hundred. In Crawfordville an attempt at intimidation was made, but with one of the Republicans against whom the scheme was directed, E. C. Geaf, it was not successful, as he exposed it to some of his friends and they came to his assistance. In connection with the Democratic plan of voting double ballots, Chairman Huston said to-day that his detective force had discovered another scheme.

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There is no doubt that this ballot scheme is the one on which the Democrats have been largely basing their hopes of success. The correspondence between the two State Committees relating to the matter was continued to-day. After having declined to enter into a kind of agreement for preventing the fraud, the Democratic chairman, in a weak attempt to escape the effect of his action, addressed public instructions to his county chairman to direct inspectors to see that Republicans do not vote double ballots on Tuesday. He adds:

"The Journal" this morning contains full directions how such a thing can be done. The article professes to be a Democratic one, but we believe that the real object is to instruct Republicans how to commit this fraud.

The double ballot scheme was discovered by Captain J. B. Conner, who is at the head of the Indiana Fair Election League. He not only reported it to the Republican campaign manager, but through his organization has taken steps to prevent the execution of the plan.

We called this evening, 1,000 watchers. I have instructed them to keep a special lookout for the double ballot fraud, and promptly to challenge the vote of all persons who may be suspected of the offering of double ballots. The challenge will be made after the ballot has been handed to the inspector and before it is dropped into the box, and upon the spot where the voter is offering a double ballot. If an examination proves that the watcher's suspicions are correct, the double voter will be immediately arrested.

Have you official support in your work?

We expect to have. The Deputy United States Marshal will be called upon to take the men into custody.

But the Deputy Marshals are Democrats. What if they should refuse?

Do not believe, since the exposure of the scheme, that attempts will be made to vote double ballots!

In some counties I am quite sure there will be. It is the most dangerous scheme that has been discovered.

You anticipate trouble on Election Day?

There may be some, but we have a strong organization and its representatives in every community are the best citizens. I believe that we can do much toward keeping down trouble, but all violators of the election laws will be punished. We have furnished our watchers with blank tickets, noting evidence of fraud on Election Day, and afterward we will prosecute every person against whom a case can be made.

From twenty-seven counties where Republicans fear that frauds will be attempted petitions have been received for the appointment of Federal supervisors, and up to this evening commissions had been issued to 100 of them. To offset their exercise of authority the Democrats have applied for the appointment of an equal number of Deputy United States Marshals. The men to whom commissions have been issued by the Democratic marshals are generally of a disreputable class.

Forgery appears to be a useful method of campaigning for the Democratic managers. Three forged letters, purporting to have been issued by the Republican State Committee, were found in circulation to-day. All of them advised Republican voters to call upon their precinct committeemen for money.

In this city the Democrats are using money freely. Room 36 of English's Hotel is known among them as a boodle headquarters, and a large sum of money was disbursed there to-day among the class of voters known as floaters, many of whom were negroes. No secret is made of the distribution of the money. It is represented that it is given for the while working about the polls on Election Day, but this is only a subterfuge for rank bribery. The men who receive the money are given no instructions as to what they are expected to do, and understand full well the corrupt purpose of the transaction. The Democratic fund for this sort of thing is said to be \$250,000—enough, if successfully used, to buy a large number of votes. The conviction of Coy for conspiracy two years ago seems to have been no lesson to his old political associates. They are deeper in fraud and rascality than ever before.

The last of the campaign demonstrations were held

to-night. The campaign managers agreed, however, to prevent the two processions from meeting, and the clubs of the two parties were not at any time during the night allowed to march over the same streets. It was a great all-round success. There were several fights, but no serious trouble occurred. In accordance with the agreement the Republican procession was allowed precedence on the streets, and it was more than an hour passing over the line of march. General Harrison reviewed the parade from the new Denison House balcony, which was the central point of interest. The Democratic procession started upon its march at 9 o'clock and also occupied about an hour passing through the streets.

## ENGLISH MONEY FOR CLEVELAND.

## TAKING LEADS AND MANCHESTER WORKMEN TO AID HIS ELECTION.

Iowa City, Iowa, Nov. 2.—Robert Benson, an eminently respectable man here, has just made this affidavit. It will interest Eastern people, especially after the other evidence of the same sort in the British Minister's letter:

I, Robert Benson, being just duly sworn, depose and say that I received a letter from my father, Mr. William Benson, which was dated at Grimsby, County of Lincolnshire, England, September 23, 1888; that said letter contained, among other things, the following, written in response to inquiries made by me in reference to the feeling in England in regard to the present Presidential contest in the United States: "In regard to what you said about Cleveland's election I will tell you that I have lived in England over twenty years, and you know just as well as I do what is for the best interests of England. England is doing all she can toward the election of that noble statesman, Grover Cleveland. Cleveland has a warm place in every English workman's heart. In the Leeds and Manchester districts alone they have raised \$50,000 toward carrying out the campaign. The amount raised has been by a tax of a week on every factory hand." I further say that the above copy is true and correct in every respect.

Subscribed and sworn to before me by the said Robert Benson this 31st day of October, 1888.

THA J. ALDEN.  
Notary Public in and for Johnson County, Iowa.

## MERCANTILES OBJECT TO THE LICENSE TAX.

## TAKING TRADE UNTIL BUSINESS MEN GO TO JAIL RATHER THAN OBEY THE LAW.

Charleston, Nov. 3 (Special).—The non-license-paying mercantile colony at the jail was increased to-day by the addition of a half-dozen recruits. About an equal number settled up with the sheriff and avoided arrest. Last night the anti-license crowd collected a subscription and started out with a band of music to serenade the prisoners. The police interfered, however. To-day Judge Magrath, counsel of the Anti-Licensers, wrote a letter to them advising them to pay their fines and take out their licenses. To this they indignantly replied in the following terms:

After considering the advice given by you this morning, the Executive Committee of the Anti-Licensers Association have come to the conclusion that they will not take the steps for the present, and therefore beg leave to sever the connection between you and the association.

This would seem to indicate that the imprisoned merchants propose to serve their terms out. "The Daily Sun," the organ of the anti-licensors, is out in a savage article to-day, attacking the corporation counsel. The editor says:

From that moment this miserable pedagogue forgot the principles of the honorable profession which he disgraced by the duties of the day. He was a humble citizen of Charleston to protect each and every one of them from oppression of every nature, and with the rapacious fury of a tiger he seized upon the rights of the people to run and glut himself with his blood, the public prosecutor became a venomous and insatiable private prosecutor. He refused to do his duty as a public prosecutor, and he asked the questions of law to the judge and of fact to the jury were the same in all. Not for no conceivable reason beyond his desire to extort money from the people, he brought information after information against citizen after citizen. It is incredible that the people of Charleston will submit to such abuse of power and justice by a man who is a member of the bar.

The prisoners are comfortably quartered, and are abundantly provided for and are having a good time. The preposterous dismissal of their counsel, ex-Judge Magrath, has created a sensation.

## RAILROAD INTERESTS.

## LOOKING TO UNION OF ALL SOUTHERN ROADS.

The Baltimore dispatch suggesting that the Richmond and Danville, or the Richmond and West Point, Terminal Railroad Company might secure control of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad excited only ridicule in Wall Street yesterday. President Scott, of the Danville Company, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the story, and other persons interested in the Terminal Company used still stronger language when they were approached on the subject. It is tolerably certain, however, that the recent purchase of the Georgia Central Railroad, which involved control of the Georgia East and West lines by the Company, and the lease of the East and West lines by the Baltimore and Ohio, have an important bearing on all Southern railroads. The control of the Baltimore and Ohio is held by Drexel, Morgan & Co., and if satisfactory arrangements can be made the same house will become the financial agents of the Danville system. In these circumstances it is considered natural that the utmost harmony should exist between the Baltimore and Ohio and the Richmond and West Point Terminal companies.

## REORGANIZING THE PARALLEL ROAD.

Saugneton, Conn., Nov. 3 (Special).—William H. Stevenson, of Bridgeport, said to-day that the New-York and Connecticut Air Line Railroad Company, hitherto known as the Parallel Road, had been authorized with a large capital, that the board of directors had elected a president, and that the road would be built. Mr. Stevenson is president of the New-Haven and Derby Road, and vice-president and general manager of the Housatonic Railroad system.

## FORT WAYNE DIRECTORS WELL PLEASED.

Pittsburg, Nov. 3 (Special).—The directors of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway returned from Chicago to-day. Their inspection trip was thorough